

FOREWORD

SISYPHUS' LAMENT, PART III: CITATION AND THE LITTLE BLACK BOOK*

Oscar Franklin B. Tan**

As a newly-minted student editor, you might imagine that I was apprehensive when I asked Justice Vicente V. Mendoza, himself a past JOURNAL chair, for feedback regarding our first issue. His initial comment, however, surprised me. Of all the encouragement such a paragon of Constitutional Law and legal education could offer to a greenhorn, the first thing the legendary V.V. noted was Volume 79's adherence to the standard international citation format.

Footnotes, then, for all the agonized groans and curt dismissals they elicit, must be important, if the likes of Justice Mendoza read them carefully. In fact, if I could place the Supreme Court in a brass lamp and rub it to get one wish, I would probably ask them to place paragraph numbers in all judicial decisions. It is simply impossible to discuss a landmark but

* This article continues the discussion of Volume 79's philosophies in law review management, and serves as a companion to the second installment. Foreword, *Sisyphus' Lament, Part II: Editing, or the Student's Art of Not Being One's Own Worst Enemy*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 233, (2004); Foreword, *Sisyphus' Lament, Part I: The Next Ninety Years and the Transcendence of Legal Writing*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 7 (2004).

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** Chair, PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL; Member, Student Editorial Board (2004). Fourth Year, U.B., University of the Philippines (2005 expected). B.S. Management Engineering / A.B. Economics Honors, *Cum Laude*, Ateneo de Manila University (2001). First Freshman Awardee, Justice Irene R. Cortes Prize for Best Paper in Constitutional Law (2002). Awardee, Professor Araceli T. Baviera Prize for Best Paper in Civil Law (2003). First Awardee, Professor Bienvenido C. Ambion Prize for Best Paper in Private International Law (2004).

kilometric ruling such as *Francisco v. House of Representatives*¹ with precision, and a user of Philippine electronic legal materials is likened to a provincial gawking at the sight of Rome when he accesses the American WestLaw and Lexis-Nexis databases.²

I stated at the Volume 79 induction that the JOURNAL must be the handmaiden of jurisprudence.³ If so, a reliable citation system is in turn the academic writer's loyal servant girl.

I. THE YEAS AND NAYS REGARDING CITATION

The academe has seen extreme positions with respect to citation over the years. Yale legal research professor Fred Shapiro, for example, wrote:

[R]eaders often peruse the citation links (footnotes) with an occasional glance at the "top of the page" text, rather than the other way around, because the really interesting scholarly conversation is taking place at the bottom... [Footnotes] proliferate and become discursive because they are where the action is. If I am right that citations are the crux of legal documents, then it is inevitable that legal writers will be drawn to insert text in the footnotes where the citations live.⁴

Shapiro bewailed that Yale's famous law review critic Fred Rodell "missed the point."⁵ Rodell was, of course, famous for the assertion, "There are two things wrong with almost all legal writing. One is its style. The other is its content."⁶ One of Rodell's prominent complaints against "the antediluvian or mock-heroic style in which most law review material is written"⁷ was "this business of footnotes, the flaunted Phi Beta Kappa keys

¹ *Francisco v. House of Representatives*, G.R. No. 160261, Nov. 10, 2003.

² These, for example, among many other features, use star pagination to mark the actual page numbers found in physical copies of law reviews and court reporters. Communication between someone using the physical copy and another person using the electronic copy is thus seamless. In lieu of star pagination, paragraph numbering presents the simplest but most logical solution.

³ Foreword, *Sisyphus' Lament, Part I: The Next Ninety Years and the Transcendence of Legal Writing*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 7, 7 (2004).

⁴ Fred Shapiro, *The Most-Cited Law Review Articles Revisited*, 71 CHI.-KENT L. REV. 751, 752 (1996).

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Fred Rodell, *Goodbye to Law Reviews*, 23 VA. L. REV. 38, 38 (1936).

⁷ *Id.*

of legal writing, the pet peeve of everyone who has ever read a law review piece, for any other reason than that he was too lazy to look up his own cases."⁸ Hesitant to paraphrase this classic polemic, let me share:

[T]he footnote foible breeds nothing but sloppy thinking, clumsy writing, and bad eyes. Any article that has to be explained or proved by being cluttered up with little numbers until it looks like the Acrosses and Downs of a cross-word puzzle has no business being written. And if a writer does not really need footnotes and tacks them on because they look pretty or because it is the thing to do, then he ought to be tried for willful murder of his reader's (all three of them) eyesight and patience.⁹

This visceral antipathy is well alive today. A *Harvard Law Review* article, for example, read:

[M]any modern professors tend to toss their excess research into the annotation hopper and leave it to their readers (or editors) to separate the salient stuff from the mildly tangential. And it's safer, both intellectually (allowing the writer to straddle any issue by taking a strong position in the text while waffling below) and morally (permitting him to stave off plagiarism with grudging acknowledgments in four-point type) - not to mention more ego-gratifying (enabling intricate citation of arcane sources at stupefying length).¹⁰

Another author complained:

Anyone who follows legal literature experiences the frustration of plowing through tedious and verbose notes. It is exasperating to lower your eyes from text only to discover meaningless signals like *id.* or *supra*. Having to jog your memory for the meaning of *cf.*, *but see*, or *but cf.* is even worse.¹¹

The same author argued that not only are hordes of long footnotes used to create the illusion of scholarship, they are abused in many other ways as well. Some writers attempt to superficially differentiate themselves by citing exotic material from both other disciplines and rock and roll lyrics,

⁸ *Id.* at 40.

⁹ *Id.* at 41. See Abner Mikva, *Goodbye to Footnotes*, 56 U. COLO. L. REV. 647, 648 (1985). Judge Mikva is acknowledged as the crusade's inheritor.

¹⁰ Kenneth Lasson, Comment, *Scholarship Amok: Excesses in the Pursuit of Truth and Tenure*, 103 HARV. L. REV. 926, 937 (1990).

¹¹ Arthur Austin, Essay, *Footnotes as Product Differentiation*, 40 VAND. L. REV. 1131, 1134 (1987).

and "fugitive" sources have mutated from the "letter on file with the author" cite to informal – and unverifiable – hallway conversations with colleagues.¹² He even accuses some circles of authors by inflating each others' reputations through liberal acknowledgements in author's footnotes.¹³

If one accepts the impression conveyed by the most colorful academic discussions, the only sure thing is that the original purpose of citations has long since been forgotten. Incidentally, the *Bluebook* states that footnotes support propositions made in the text.¹⁴

II. A STUDENT'S FENCE-STRADDLING IN THE FOOTNOTING DEBATE

When I spoke to Justice Mendoza, I informed him that while he was in the United States, I had footnoted an innocuous quote he had attributed to Justice Louis Brandeis, "The most important thing we do is not doing."¹⁵ I clarified that the specific quote had recently closed Justice Stephen Breyer's dissent in *Bush v. Gore*, which in turn quoted Professor Alexander Bickel's book *The Least Dangerous Branch*,¹⁶ which in turn quoted Justice Brandeis. I explained that I wanted to be careful with direct quotations, if only to avoid trivial embarrassments to the JOURNAL because classic lines are so easily and so often misquoted.

As a former chair, the good Justice reminded me that I did not need his permission to make such additions, but cautioned not to insert too many footnotes. They must be used sparingly, he explained, because not only is an overdose of citation distracting, it may well intimidate the reader.

Of course, I cannot conceive of the academic material that would intimidate the likes of Justice Mendoza, but having researched the subject, I feel that the use of citation has never been discussed from the student's viewpoint. Specifically, I feel that a student cannot possibly employ footnotes the way a luminary would, and this must be clearly articulated in the academe. In the Philippines, students do tend to footnote more heavily

¹² Arthur Austin, *Footnote Skulduggery and Other Bad Habits*, 44 U. MIAMI L. REV. 1009, 1019, 1021 (1990).

¹³ *Id.* at 1023.

¹⁴ THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION, Rule 1.1, at 21 (Columbia Law Review Ass'n et al. eds., 17th ed. 2000).

¹⁵ Vicente V. Mendoza, *Implementing an Effective Certiorari Jurisdiction*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 27, 33 (2004), quoting *Bush v. Gore*, 531 U.S. 98, 158 (2000) (Breyer, J., dissenting).

¹⁶ THE LEAST DANGEROUS BRANCH 71 (1962).

than senior practitioners, but I feel they have important reasons for doing so, beyond the usual citation padding that attempts to impress professors.

First of all, one wonders what is in fact wrong with being "too lazy to look up his own cases." While a law review would ideally be read immediately to satisfy current interests – and should aim to be in part, so as not to be a dull product completely divorced from the editors' brief stay in law school – its greater strength lies in how it facilitates later research. While an article that articulates a new point is valuable, one that does so while providing a bibliography that lays a foundation for that topic's discussion may be even more valuable.

Certainly, having the main sources regarding a point at arm's length is helpful, but it is indispensable for a student exploring the topic for the first time. Unlike a professor, a student would be barely familiar with the point's context, and would welcome a listing of more than the main related sources, especially when one moves to the more advanced fields of study, and more so when one needs to integrate several advanced fields.

On this point, I have always been frustrated by the lack of citation with respect to the classic lines. If not for a Constitutional Law professor like Dean Raul Pangalangan who took care to point these out, I may never have realized that many of them were academic sound bites. For example, so many Constitutional discussions refer to the judiciary as the "least dangerous branch"¹⁷ but many footnote the quote with a vague "*The Federalist*" or omit the citation altogether. Only with the powers of the almighty Google did I find the original text. And so to aid other students similarly starved for a sense of history, Volume 79 made the effort to attribute the phrase to Alexander Hamilton in *The Federalist No. 78*, as well as other choice thoughts from Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. to Georg Hegel that many professors may nevertheless consider ubiquitous.

Student writers are in a position to more thoroughly map out the bibliographic contours of a topic. Senior practitioners certainly no longer have the time and many of their contributions lie in shorter pieces that organize the already familiar to articulate new ideas, pointing broadly to areas for development that junior writers can then tackle more comprehensively.

¹⁷ ALEXANDER HAMILTON, *The Federalist No. 78* ("The Judiciary Department"), in 43 GREAT BOOKS OF THE WESTERN WORLD 230 (hereinafter "GREAT BOOKS") (Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., Maynard Hutchins ed., 1982).

Second, while a footnote most obviously identifies the source that supports a proposition, this is not so simple in practice, as the confusing array of citation signals implies. For example, a thought may be supported by many possible lines of thought, and identifying the specific trail may lend an indispensable context. I remember proposing to Dean Pacifico Agabin that the essential prerequisite of John Locke's articulation of property is equality,¹⁸ and that this may underlie a criticism that globalization has created unequal access to property. When I proposed to substantiate this by quoting the likes of Pierre-Joseph Proudhon and Karl Marx, however, he gently advised me to review less ideologically-charged material, such as papal encyclicals.¹⁹

To cite another example, precision is needed when an author relies only on part of a source, but not the rest. This would be very relevant when dealing with a controversial case such as *Roe v. Wade*,²⁰ since discussing its general due process doctrine in the Philippines may well be very different from discussing its specific holding on abortion. A citation of *Roe v. Wade*, in fact, would probably encourage a Philippine reader to take a second look, unlike a related but doctrinally different case such as *Griswold v. Connecticut*.²¹

Not only is establishing the context important for student readers, it is indispensable for student authors as well. It is one thing to fault a scholar for "waffling" short of a strong position, but quite another to fault a student. Naturally, the latter would be more cautious and would need to lay his bases more clearly. In fact, he may well lay a basis different or more evolved than the familiar ones. Encouraging students to lay detailed bases facilitates more incisive analysis, allowing journals to become more graceful handmaidens of jurisprudence. For example, the Class of 2004's Neil Silva, of Pictet international moot court fame, was praised by international law professors for writing a controversial paper on just war theory justifications

¹⁸ JOHN LOCKE, CONCERNING CIVIL GOVERNMENT, SECOND ESSAY, chap. V ("Of Property"), ¶31 (1690) in 35 GREAT BOOKS 31.

¹⁹ See, generally, PIERRE-JOSEPH PROUDHON, WHAT IS PROPERTY? OR, AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRINCIPLE OF RIGHT AND OF GOVERNMENT 94 (chap. II, § 2 "Universal Consent no Justification of Property") (Benj. Tucker trans., 1890) (1840); KARL MARX & FRIEDRICH ENGELS, MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (Samuel Moore trans., Friedrich Engels ed., London, 1888) (1848), in 50 GREAT BOOKS 419; POPE JOHN PAUL II, LABOREM EXERCENS: ON THE NINETIETH ANNIVERSARY OF RERUM NOVARUM, § 4, 10 (Sep. 14, 1981); POPE JOHN PAUL II, SOLLICITUDO REI SOCIALIS: FOR THE TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF "POPULORUM PROGRESSIO", § 12 (Dec. 30, 1987).

²⁰ 410 U.S. 113 (1973).

²¹ 381 U.S. 479 (1965).

for the invasion of Iraq, a paper whose conclusion they thoroughly disagreed with but whose sources were unassailable. Needless to say, he won this year's Sabido Prize for Best Legal Paper.

To cite a final example, a student may want to support a point with a string citation not because he wants to pad his work, but because he wants to illustrate that the point has been widely held. A string citation showing dates, moreover, establishes that the point has been widely held through many years. It may also allow a reader to judge the quality or general nature of the sources presented, compared to one or two examples.

Third and finally, aside from establishing one's context, it helps the academe when writers establish clear research trails. Not only does this properly acknowledge all authors whose works were referred to, especially with the advent of electronic databases, it makes it easier to gauge a work's authoritativeness. The United States Supreme Court, for example, explicitly credited a large part of its personal jurisdiction framework to Harvard professors Arthur Von Mehren and Donald Trautman. The explicit reference encourages future researchers to more closely examine discussion and critique of that particular *Harvard Law Review* piece.²²

With the increasing ease of citing references, given easier access with the wonders of WestLaw and easier personal annotation and organization of material with the advent of electronic documents, establishing such research trails should be done if only to give credit where it is due. It costs little after all, and if the citations are not made cumbersome, it costs little even in terms of space and reader distraction. Again, it may benefit scholarship to err on the side of research overkill and an editor can rein such in, after all.

The truly abominable excesses of Filipino law students lie in inflating footnotes with off-tangent parentheticals. I think this is true of certain other student-edited law journals where too many pages are bottom-heavy and devote at least half the page to footnote discussion. I saw one international law issue, for example, with a running preliminary lecture regarding the basic terms state practice and *opinio juris* in one article's footnotes, which is a stone's throw away from including a special appendix explaining the difference between *ratio decidendi* and *obiter dictum*. Another article devoted similar length to citations of the Revised Penal Code, again in

²² *Helicopteros Nacionales de Columbia v. Hall*, 466 U.S. 408, 414 (1984), citing Arthur Von Mehren & Donald Trautman, *Jurisdiction to Adjudicate: A Suggested Analysis*, 79 HARV. L. REV. 1121 (1966).

an international law issue. I would compare such treatment to this reinterpretation of a children's favorite:

Humpty¹ Dumpty² sat on a wall.³ Humpty⁴ Dumpty⁵ had a big fall.⁶
All the King's horses and all the King's men⁷ couldn't put Humpty⁸
Dumpty⁹ together again.¹⁰

¹ Has reference to an egg. See M. GOOSE, NURSERY RHYMES at 44 (Grimm's ed. 1850).

² *Id.* at 45.

³ For discussion of walls, see Jericho (tumbling down), Jerusalem (wailing), China (length), and Berlin (swift construction).

⁴ *Supra* note 1.

⁵ *Id.*

⁶ Here the term "fall" has reference to gravitational pull and is not to be confused with autumn, as if to say Mr. Dumpty's "big fall" was truly a reference to his magnificent autumn. For a general discussion of autumn, see, e.g., Robert Frost.

⁷ It follows, of course, that if the opposing thumbs of the King's men could not reassemble an egg, then the hooves of horses would be doubly inept.

⁸ *Supra* note 1.

⁹ *Id.*

¹⁰ The legal implications of the failure to reassemble Humpty (*supra* note 1) Dumpty (*id.*) are disturbing because while there might be a moral duty to rescue, there is no legal obligation to do so. See generally, PROSSER ON TORTS, Sec. suchnsuch at suchnsuch page (suchnsuch ed. 19 hundred and suchnsuch.)²³

Again, the number nor length of footnotes does not make for a good legal article, and neither does the thickness of a volume make for a good law journal issue. Used properly, however, footnotes are a device that help the student writer grow and test the waters of legal writing. Some may even develop a semblance of citation style, able to punctuate a point by relating it a particular source, but doing so briefly and without distraction through citation, a subtle signal nevertheless recognizable to the careful academic reader.

III. THE NEED FOR UNIFORM CITATION

While I indulge in a flight of fancy, I may as well soar. If I could put the Supreme Court in a lamp and rub it, I may as well expect three wishes.

²³ Ronald Lansing, *The Creative Bridge Between Authors and Editors*, 45 MD. L. REV. 241, 249 (1986).

The second would certainly be to have the Court apply uniform citation in its decisions. (Of course, wishing that they all submitted articles when we gathered the first batches last August is probably too fanciful, so I should probably save the third for the Fraternity Ball.)

For citation to be effective, it must be both simple and standard, such that writers can make footnotes brief but readers readily recognize the shorthand. This is increasingly crucial today because uniformity is key in computer applications. For example, I experienced great difficulty attempting to identify all PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL articles previously cited by the Court simply because the citations were not uniform.²⁴

Citation in the Philippines is extremely problematic, however. The University of the Philippines, College of Law prescribes the *Philippine Manual for Legal Citations*²⁵ for supervised legal research papers. This creates problems for students with respect to international standards because the *Philippine Manual* no longer reflects the current international citation practices. The inconsistencies create nightmares for JOURNAL editors, moreover. For example, the *Philippine Manual* lists authors without their full first names, leading to an impossible footnote check given an obscure book available only in some distant library. On a personal point, it also creates problems for people with extremely short Oriental names.

The Harvard *Bluebook*, on the other hand, reflects the international standard, but mutated from a simply 26-page pamphlet made by Dean Erwin Griswold as a student²⁶ into an impossibly complex volume. No less than Judge Richard Posner wrote:

Anthropologists use the word 'hypertrophy' to describe the tendency of human beings to mindless elaboration of social practices. The pyramids in Egypt are the hypertrophy of burial. The hypertrophy of law is *A Uniform System of Citation*, now in its fourteenth edition (1986)

²⁴ Foreword, *Sisyphus' Lament, Part I: The Next Ninety Years and the Transcendence of Legal Writing*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 7, 7-10 (2004).

²⁵ MYRNA FELICIANO, PHILIPPINE MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS (UP Law Complex: 1999).

²⁶ Darby Dickerson, *An Un-Uniform System of Citation: Surviving With the New Bluebook (Including Compendia of State and Federal Court Rules Concerning Citation Form)*, 26 STETSON L. REV. 53, 57 (1996).

— a 255-page pamphlet on legal citation form, published by a consortium of law reviews led by Harvard.²⁷

He criticizes that the *Bluebook* now defeats itself because no reader can possibly remember all its rules, defeating the purpose of uniformity, and especially where lengthy tables of abbreviations are concerned.²⁸ Most distinctions imposed are nevertheless trivial:

Among the useless (and costly) elaborations of citation form are the rules (suggested although not required) for typeface in law reviews—large and small capitals for books, italics for articles and signals ('see,' 'cf.,' 'contra,' etc.), and so forth. These would be useful if it were otherwise possible to confuse a book with an article, or to misunderstand when words like 'see' and 'cf.' and 'see also' and 'see generally' introduce citations and when they are part of ordinary discussion. But such confusions are very rare.²⁹

Finally, not all these subtleties are even self-consistent.³⁰ It even has a separate set of rules for practitioners' memoranda as opposed to journal writing.³¹

With respect to law journals, moreover, citation checks and formatting have been derisively referred to as a form of hazing³² and as mass psychosis.³³ Very few student editors, if any, can claim to have mastered it, and the Volume 79 e-group has seen a few side debates about whether to place commas in certain citations or not, and whether or not to capitalize certain letters. While they are readily seen as inane, the JOURNAL's appearance cannot be marred by inconsistent footnoting, much less sloppy formatting.

Moreover, aside from formatting the citations, actually checking them is indispensable. For example:

²⁷ Richard Posner; *Goodbye to the Bluebook*, 53 U. CHI. L. REV. 1343, 1343 (1986). Speaking of research trails, Judge Posner's title makes it one of three famous Rodell sequels. Another is Judge Mikva's on footnotes, while the third is Rodell himself. Fred Rodell, *Goodbye to Law Reviews – Revisited*, 48 VA. L. REV. 279 (1962).

²⁸ Posner, *supra* note 27, at 1344, 1346.

²⁹ *Id.* at 1345.

³⁰ Dickerson, *supra* note 26.

³¹ BLUEBOOK, *supra* note 14, Rules P.1-7, at 11-17.

³² Darby Dickerson, *Citation Frustrations – and Solutions*, 30 STETSON L. REV. 477, 479 (2000).

³³ James Gordon III, Essay, *Law Review and the Modern Mind*, 33 ARIZ. L. REV. 265, 267 (1991).

Fraud does occur. To embellish their discussion of automobile seat belts, two writers attributed this statement to the Earl of Andrews: "Quoth what fool darest upon the highways of this realm without properly strapping his ass to his cart." The editors subsequently discovered that the quote and citation was a hoax:

"Contrary to numerous personal assurances by the authors that the quoted statement was accurate, the Editorial Board has learned that neither the quote nor the reported source exist. A card on file at the Washington Supreme Court Law Library, personally viewed by Review personnel, was apparently a forgery, part of a hoax perpetrated by the authors of the article. While acknowledging the sophistication of the authors' humor, we apologize to our readers for the authors' indiscretion and our dupability."³⁴

Some errors can be unintended but fatal. I once checked an article, for example, where the author cited a case that discussed how a court is free to reverse its own precedents, but misphrased his sentence and seemed to say that a lower court is free to reverse a higher one's precedents. Others are more serious. Before becoming Chair, I once vehemently refused to perform the footnote check for an article because its footnotes had obviously been pasted from electronic copies of other journal articles. Even broad, general checks help, and I once adamantly voted to reject a corporation law article whose citations primarily referred to basic finance and accounting textbooks.

Nevertheless, problems with citations formats themselves waste a lot of editors' time. First, authors themselves use a variety of ad-hoc citation formats. Second, when editors must then apply the standard format, it becomes a confusing process of reconciling the *Philippine Manual* and the *Bluebook*, and not even holding the latter as the authoritative source solves everything because it is its own source of confusion. Most Issue 1 articles, in fact, had to be reformatted because of numerous format errors.

Drawing from personal experience and the discussions with editors while the first three issues were being processed, I thus feel the need to propose a simplified student's citation manual for the JOURNAL. Although simpler citation manuals such as the *Chicago Manual on Style* are available,³⁵ one remains hesitant to stray too far from the *Bluebook*-inspired appearance.

³⁴ Austin, *supra* note 12, at 1012 n.21, quoting Hoglund & Parsons, *Caveat Viator: The Duty to Wear Seat Belts Under Comparative Negligence Law*, 50 WASH. L. REV. 1, 2 n.3 (1974); *Errata*, 50 WASH. L. REV. 230 (1975).

³⁵ Posner, *supra* note 27, Appendix.

I hope that *The Little Black Book*, attached as an appendix to this foreword, will serve as a modest first step towards solving the JOURNAL's citation format nightmares, and perhaps even attaining a modicum of consistency in the academe.

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THE LITTLE BLACK BOOK

Oscar Franklin B. Tan

TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. GENERAL RULES...	561
A. Names...	561
B. Dates...	562
C. Pages, Articles, Chapters, Sections, Paragraphs Footnotes...	563
D. Signals...	564
E. General Short Forms...	567
F. Internal Cross-References...	568
II. PRIMARY SOURCES: CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY...	569
A. Constitutions...	569
B. Statutes and Ordinances...	569
C. Executive Issuances and Administrative Regulations...	571
D. Rules of Court ...	572
E. Treaties...	572
F. Constitution and Statute Short Forms...	573
III. PRIMARY SOURCES: JUDICIAL DECISIONS ...	574
A. Philippine Supreme Court Cases...	574
B. Other Decisions...	578
C. Case Short Forms...	580
IV. SECONDARY SOURCES...	580
A. Books, Pamphlets, and Other Nonperiodicals...	580
B. Journals and Consecutively-Paginated Periodicals...	582
C. Magazines and Ordinary Periodicals...	583
D. Newspapers and Daily Publications...	583
E. Documents and Letters...	584
V. INTERNET SOURCES...	585
APPENDIX A: COMMONLY-USED ABBREVIATIONS...	586
APPENDIX B: COUNTRY AND REGION ABBREVIATIONS...	587

THE LITTLE BLACK BOOK*

Oscar Franklin B. Tan**

Scholars must learn to both use and interpret footnotes with consistency, brevity, wit, and flair. These are placed at the end of the appropriate phrase, clause, sentence, or paragraph to support the proposition with the appropriate source. Footnote references are commonly placed after the punctuation mark at a phrase or clause's end.

Footnotes must be brief yet allow a reader to identify and locate the cited source. The citation forms vary to allow a reader to identify the source's nature. These forms may be reduced to a handful of general forms, each representing a category of legal materials. These forms are generally:

- 1) Constitutions, codified statutes, and the Rules of Court
- 2) Ordinary statutes and treaties
- 3) Judicial decisions
- 4) Books and nonperiodical publications
- 5) Journals and other periodicals
- 6) Other documents
- 7) Internet sources

* This title pokes fun at both the Harvard *Bluebook* and the state of the author's social life after he began work on Volume 79. He hopes this compilation honors Professors Antonio Santos and Myrna Feliciano, his Legal Bibliography and Legal Method teachers, respectively. During the author's first, freshman year attempt at legal writing, Professor Santos lent him his personal copy of the *Bluebook* and helped him decipher a centuries-old King's Bench citation in a 19th century American case. Professor Feliciano graded the product and later sent the polished draft to the PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL without the author's knowledge, nudging him onto a scholastic path that has since led to this page.

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** Chair, PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL; Member, Student Editorial Board (2004). Fourth Year, LL.B., University of the Philippines (2005 expected). B.S. Management Engineering / A.B. Economics Honors, *Cum Laude*, Ateneo de Manila University (2001). First Freshman Awardee, Justice Irene R. Cortes Prize for Best Paper in Constitutional Law (2002). Awardee, Professor Araceli T. Baviera Prize for Best Paper in Civil Law (2003). First Awardee, Professor Bienvenido C. Ambion Prize for Best Paper in Private International Law (2004).

This internal guide for the PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL hopes to reconcile the *Philippine Manual of Legal Citations* with the *Bluebook*,¹ but at the same time simplify the latter's overly complex and detailed rules.

I. GENERAL RULES

A. NAMES

1. In general, cite an author's name as the source lists it, but omit middle initials unless an author is popularly known by these.

Example

Oscar Franklin Tan

Not

Oscar Franklin B. Tan

But

Vicente V. Mendoza

Jose B.L. Reyes

2. When there are two authors, cite them using an ampersand.

Example

Mark Dennis Joven & William Varias

Not

Mark Dennis Joven and William Varias

3. When there are more than two authors, unless one needs to identify all of them, cite the name of the first author and add "et al." and note the period in "et al." This is not preceded by a comma.

Example

Victorino Mamalateo et al.

Not

Victorino Mamalateo, et al.

Victorino Mamalateo, Mark Dennis Joven & William Varias

¹ MYRNA FELICIANO, PHILIPPINE MANUAL OF LEGAL CITATIONS 13-17 (1999); THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION (Columbia Law Review Ass'n et al. eds., 17th ed. 2000).

4. For juridical persons, businesses, government agencies, and organizations, use the full name, but apply the abbreviations below in both body and footnote text. Never abbreviate the first word of a name, however.

<i>Association</i>	Ass'n	<i>Incorporated</i>	Inc.
<i>Brothers</i>	Bros.	<i>Limited</i>	Ltd.
<i>Company</i>	Co.	<i>Number</i>	No.
<i>Corporation</i>	Corp.		

Example

Manila Electric Co.

Not

Manila Electric Company

5. Further, use the abbreviations in Appendix A in footnote text only, unless the full name is difficult to infer from the abbreviations:

Example

Dept. of Transp. and Comm'n

6. In case of a long name, or if you wish to use a more familiar name, add a parenthetical "(hereinafter "<name>")" after the name,² then use the shortened name for succeeding footnotes and *supra* references. Introduce *Philippine Manual* abbreviations for government agencies³ this way, to avoid confusing foreign readers. When using words in ALL CAPS of four letters or more, reduce the font size by one point for that word only.

Example

Dept. of Transp. and Comm'n (hereinafter "DOTC")

B. DATES

1. Use a more conversational <month> <day>, <year> format, but abbreviate names of months to the first three letters only.

Example

Jan. 25, 2004

² This expands the use of "hereinafter" compared to the *Bluebook* prescriptions. Many Philippine legal citations tend to be longer and material is less organized or catalogued. Using short names for repeatedly-used sources in an article may well be more convenient for a reader.

³ FELICIANO, *supra* note 1, at 13-17.

2. Dates are usually placed at the end of a citation in parentheses and often shortened to the year only. In general, they are not enclosed in parentheses when necessary to identify a source, as in letters, emails, unofficial or unpublished decisions, and treaties. Refer to the specific forms provided.

C. PAGES, ARTICLES, CHAPTERS, SECTIONS, PARAGRAPHS, FOOTNOTES

1. When citing multiple page, section, paragraph or footnote references – but not article, chapter, and similar references – use commas to separate each page reference. When citing consecutive ones, use a dash and omit all but the last two digits unless this would be confusing.

Example

1134, 1135, 1139-42
CIVIL CODE, art. 2176-2180

Not

1134, 1135, 1139-1142
CIVIL CODE, art. 2176-80

2. In general, when necessary to avoid confusion or to indicate a page number, the reference is preceded by a comma and then the word “at.” Refer to the specific forms provided. Note that “at” precedes only page references, never section, paragraph, or footnote references.

Example

No. A-13-24, at 2
JOAQUIN BERNAS, S.J., THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES: A COMMENTARY, at xxxvii (2003).

Not

No. A-13-24, 2
No. A-13-24, p. 2
JOAQUIN BERNAS, S.J., THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES: A COMMENTARY, xxxvii (2003).

3. For articles, chapters or titles, precede the references with “art.”, “ch.” or “tit.” respectively. Use the designations in the source.

Example

art. VIII

Not

Art. VIII or Article VIII

4. For sections, precede the references with the section ("§") symbol followed by a space. Use parentheses to refer to specific subsections, if necessary, following the designations in the source. Note that the section symbol is never preceded by "at," unlike page references.

Example

art. VIII, § 1(a)

5. When referring to multiple subsections in the same section, use a dash but enclose each subsection reference in parentheses.

Example

§ 1(4)-(6)

Not

§ 1(4-6)

6. When referring to multiple sections otherwise, use two section symbols, then commas. Use dashes for consecutive sections.

Example

§§ 1, 3, 6-8

7. When dashes would be confusing because the source designates subsections using dashes, use the connector "to" instead.

Example

§§ 1-2 to 1-5

8. Apply the same rules for paragraphs, using the paragraph ("¶") symbol. The section symbol is likewise never preceded by "at," unlike page references.

Example

¶¶ 4-6

9. Paragraph references are commonly used for Internet sources and documents with numbered paragraphs such as International Court of Justice decisions. When helpful, add a section or paragraph reference to make a page reference or references more specific.

Example

at 10, ¶¶ 4-6

10. For footnotes, use a page reference and add "n." followed by the footnote number without a space. Do not precede "n." with a comma. Note footnotes within the article itself are not cited using "n."

Example
at 543 n.42

Not
at 543, n.42

11. When referring to both the text on a page and a footnote on that page, place an ampersand between the page and the footnote reference.

Example
at 543 & n.42

Not
at 543, 543 n.42

12. When referring to both the text on a page and an endnote on that page, use an ampersand and cite the page the endnote is found on.

Example
at 277 & 1094 n.131

13. When referring to multiple footnotes, use the rules for sections and paragraphs. However, for multiple nonconsecutive footnotes, substitute an ampersand for the last comma, to avoid confusion when citing footnotes on different pages.

Example
at 61 nn.42-43, 45 & 48, 62 n.50

Not
at 61 nn.42-43, 45, 48, 62 n.50

14. When referring to specific material, add a descriptive abbreviation such as "fig." or "tbl." after the page or other reference. If this appears confusing, use a parenthetical remark.

Example
at 2 fig.3

15. Do not use section and paragraph symbols outside an actual citation, unless abbreviating a lengthy reference, similar to how one would cite the

United States Code. Note that the words "article," "section" and the like are not capitalized in body text.

Example

"Art. VIII, §1 provides.... However, examining section 5...."

D. SIGNALS

1. A source cited in a footnote but not preceded by a signal must identify the source of a quotation or cited authority, or directly supports the proposition in the text. The latter is a strong signal.
2. A source preceded by "See" supports a proposition less directly, but clearly does so, either by inference or by drawing a parallel. It may also present sources that contain a broader discussion than what is stated in the proposition. This is a moderate signal.
3. "See, e.g.," presents an example or examples that support the proposition. "See, generally," presents a general reference for the proposition.
4. "See, however," presents a source that contradicts the proposition.
5. "See also" indicates a source that indirectly supports the proposition, discusses material that in turn supports the proposition, or precedes additional supporting material. This is a weak signal.
6. Limit use of signals to these simple, readily understood ones. Avoid use, for example, of "cf." which has been criticized as vague. Limit the use of parenthetical explanations of more tangential sources.
7. Use semicolons and periods in "citation sentences" as one would an ordinary sentence. Semicolons connect related sources in such a sentence.

Example

See Rachel Barkow, *More Supreme Than Court? The Fall of the Political Question Doctrine and the Rise of Judicial Supremacy*, 102 COLUM. L. REV. 237 (2002); Mark Tushnet, *Law and Prudence in the Law of Justiciability: The Transformation and Disappearance of the Political Question Doctrine*, 80 N.C.L. REV. 1203 (2002). See also Robert Post, *Foreword: Fashioning the Legal Constitution: Culture, Courts, and Law*, 117 HARV. L. REV. 4, 7 (2003); Ronald Dworkin, *Hard Cases*, 88 HARV. L. REV. 1057, 1061 (1975).

8. To connect sources in the same "citation sentence" with descriptive phrases such as "*citing*", "*cited by*", "*quoting*", "*quoted by*", "*reversing*", "*reversed by*", "*partially reversing*", "*partially reversed by*", "*amending*", "*amended by*", "*repealing*", "*repealed by*", and the like, place a comma after the first source, followed by the descriptive phrase and the second source. Use periods to avoid confusion when using a number of sources and phrases in the same footnote.

Example

Ayer Productions v. Capulong, G.R. No 82380, 160 SCRA 861, Apr. 29, 1988; Lopez v. Court of Appeals, 34 SCRA 116, 126-27, G.R. No. 26549, Jul. 31, 1970, *citing* Curtis Publishing Co. v. Butts, 388 U.S. 130 (1967). Rosenbloom v. Metromedia, 403 U.S. 29, 44-45 (1971), *overruled by* Gertz v. Robert Welch, Inc., 418 U.S. 323, 346 (1974).

9. Finally, one may connect sources with "*Compare..., with*" and "*Compare..., with..., and*".

Example

Compare Jeb Rubinfeld, *The Right to Privacy*, 102 HARV. L. REV. 737 (1989), *with* IRENE CORTES, *THE CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATIONS OF PRIVACY* (1970).

Compare Lemuel Lopez, *The Right to Privacy in Inquiries in Aid of Legislation*, 78 PHIL. L.J. 163 (2003), *citing* Ayer Productions v. Capulong, G.R. No 82380, 160 SCRA 861, Apr. 29, 1988; *with* Borjal v. Court of Appeals, 301 SCRA 1, G.R. No. 126466, Jan. 14, 1999, *citing* Ayer, 160 SCRA 861; Rosenbloom v. Metromedia, 403 U.S. 29 (1971). The first cites only half the jurisprudence cited in the second.

E. GENERAL SHORT FORMS

1. Use "*id.*" when referring to the immediately preceding source in the same footnote, or to the immediately preceding source in the immediately preceding footnote if the footnote cites only one source. Use "*id.*" by itself to refer to the same specific point referred to in the preceding citation. Use "*at*" to refer to another page and a comma to refer to another article, section, or paragraph. Note that "*id.*" may be used to refer to decisions, but not to Constitutions and statutes.

Example

¹James Bradley Thayer, *The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law*, 7 HARV. L. REV. 129, 135 (1893).

²*Id.* at 136.

³*Id.*

⁴*Id.* at 138.

2. Use "<abbreviated name>, *supra*," to refer to a previous source cited in the same footnote, and "<abbreviated name>, *supra* note <number>," to refer to a source cited in a previous footnote, or to a source in the immediately preceding footnote if it cites more than one source. Note that "*supra*" is never used to refer to Constitutions, statutes, or decisions.

Example

¹James Bradley Thayer, *The Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law*, 7 HARV. L. REV. 129, 135 (1893); Edwin Meese, *The Law of the Constitution*, 61 TUL. L. REV. 979, 981 (1987). Thayer further argues that judicial review is best employed narrowly. Thayer, *supra*, at 136-37.

²Thayer, *supra* note 1, at 140.

³Meese, *supra* note 1, at 983.

3. Avoid the use of other Latin words such as "*ibid.*" and "*op. cit.*"

F. INTERNAL CROSS-REFERENCES

1. To refer to preceding pages, use "*See supra* pp. <page numbers>". This is the only instance "p." is used to indicate page numbers.

Example

See supra pp. 10-13.

2. To refer to preceding footnotes, use "*See supra* notes <numbers>".

Example

See supra notes 12-15 and accompanying text.

See supra text accompanying notes 20-21.

3. To refer to preceding sections, use "*See supra* Parts <numbers>".

Example

See supra Part I.A.

4. Use "*infra*" similarly to refer to succeeding pages, footnotes, or sections.

II. PRIMARY SOURCES: CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATUTORY MATERIAL

A. CONSTITUTIONS

1. Use "CONST." in Small Caps. Cite specific articles using "art." with no comma in between "CONST." and "art."

Example

CONST. art. VIII, §1

Not

CONST., art. VIII, §1

2. For a Constitution no longer in force, add the year in parenthesis to "CONST." Cite specific articles by adding a comma then citing normally.

Example

CONST. (1935), art. VIII, §1

3. For a foreign Constitution, precede "CONST." with the proper country or state abbreviation.

Example

U.S. CONST. art. III, §1

4. For an amendment, use "amend." instead of "art." This is generally used for references to the United States Constitution.

Example

U.S. CONST. amend. I

B. STATUTES AND ORDINANCES

1. If referring to a code, use the appropriate abbreviation in Small Caps.⁴ In case of new codes, use Appendix A. Because Philippine codification is not as organized as the United States Code, you may opt to add a comment indicating the actual law the first time the Code is cited.

Example

TAX CODE, § 42(A)(4). The National Internal Revenue Code is Rep. Act No. 8424 (1997).

⁴ See FELICIANO, *supra* note 1, at 15-16.

<i>Agricultural Land Reform Code</i>	AGRARIAN CODE
<i>Child and Youth Welfare Code</i>	CHILD & YOUTH WELFARE CODE
<i>Civil Code</i>	CIVIL CODE
<i>Coconut Industry Code</i>	COCONUT INDUS. CODE
<i>Code of Commerce</i>	COM. CODE
<i>Cooperative Code</i>	COOPERATIVE CODE
<i>Corporate Code</i>	CORP. CODE
<i>Family Code</i>	FAM. CODE
<i>Fire Code</i>	FIRE CODE
<i>Forestry Code</i>	FORESTRY CODE
<i>Insurance Code</i>	INS. CODE
<i>Intellectual Property Code</i>	INTELL. PROP. CODE
<i>Labor Code</i>	LAB. CODE
<i>Land Transportation and Traffic Code</i>	TRANSP. & TRAFFIC CODE
<i>Local Government Code</i>	LOCAL GOV'T CODE
<i>Muslim Code of Personal Laws</i>	MUSLIM CODE
<i>National Building Code</i>	BLDG. CODE
<i>National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and Supplements</i>	MILK CODE
<i>National Internal Revenue Code</i>	TAX CODE
<i>Omnibus Election Code</i>	ELECT. CODE
<i>Omnibus Investments Code</i>	INVESTMENTS CODE
<i>Philippine Environment Code</i>	ENVIRON. CODE
<i>Revised Administrative Code</i>	REV. ADM. CODE
<i>Revised Penal Code</i>	REV. PEN. CODE
<i>Sanitation Code</i>	SANITATION CODE
<i>Securities Regulation Code</i>	SEC. REG. CODE
<i>State Auditing Code</i>	AUDIT CODE
<i>Tariff and Customs Code</i>	TARIFF CODE
<i>Water Code</i>	WATER CODE

2. Otherwise, use <law form> <reference> (year of effectivity).⁵ Because Philippine codification is not as organized as the United States Code, you may opt to add a comment indicating the law's short name the first time it is

⁵ *Id.* at 14-15.

cited. Because of the same lack of codification, it is permissible to use these short forms in the text of articles.

Example

Rep. Act. No. 8792, § 28 (2000). This is the E-Commerce Act of 2000.

Public Laws (1900-1934)

Commonwealth Acts (1935-1945)

Presidential Decrees (1972-1986)

Batas Pambansa (1984-1986)

Executive Order (1986-1987)

Republic Act

<Unit> Ordinance

Act No.

Com. Act No.

Pres. Dec. No.

Batas Blg.

Exec. Order No.

Rep. Act No.

*<Unit> Ordinance
No.*

3. To cite a Senate or House Bill, use the form <reference>, <congress>,⁶ <session> (year). For section references, place these after the session number. You may indicate the author or the short name with a comment.

Example

S. No. 437, 12th Cong., 2nd Sess., § 3 (2003). This is the proposed University of the Philippines Charter of 2003.

Senate Bill

House Bill

Senate Concurrent Resolution

House Concurrent Resolution

Senate Committee Report

House Committee Report

*Resolution of both Houses, sitting together
but voting separately*

S. No.

H. No.

S. Con. Res.

H. Con. Res.

H. Rpt.

H. Rpt.

R.B.H.

4. Refer to the *Philippine Manual* for other citation forms for Philippine legislative materials.⁷ Refer to the *Bluebook* for the more complex citation of American federal and state statutes.

⁶ *Id.* at 16-17.

⁷ *Id.* at 17.

C. EXECUTIVE ISSUANCES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS

1. Cite executive issuances and administrative regulations as one would a regular statute. Again, cite the issuing agency's name in full instead of using the *Philippine Manual* abbreviations, unless one introduces these using "hereinafter." Finally, omit the date if evident from the regulation's serial number.

Example

Sec. and Exchange Comm'n (hereinafter "SEC") Memo. Circ. No. 2 (2002).
Rev. Regs. 19-93, § 4.

Executive Order

<Agency> *Administrative Order*

Proclamation

General Order

Letter of Instruction

Letter of Implementation

Letter of Authority

Exec. Order No.

<Agency> Adm.
Order No.

Proc. No.

Gen. Order No.

Letter of Inst. No.

Letter of Impl. No.

Letter of Auth. No.

D. RULES OF COURT

1. Although not a statute, the Rules of Court are cited in the same way a codified law is, except one uses "Rule" instead of "art." Use RULES OF COURT, Rule <number>.

Example

RULES OF COURT, Rule 111, § 1(a).

2. To refer to rules no longer in force, add the year after "RULES OF COURT".

Example

RULES OF COURT (1940), Rule 41, § 3.

E. TREATIES

1. For conventions and multilateral treaties, use the form <name>, <date of signing>, <cited article>, <reporter citation or document>. One may add the date of entry into force or ratification in a comment after the citation.

Example

¹ United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Jul. 9, 1992, preamble, 31 I.L.M. 849.

² Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization, Apr. 15, 1994, *available at* http://www.wto.org/english/docs_e/legal_e/04-wto.doc.

2. For bilateral treaties, add the two countries' abbreviations and connect these with a dash, using the form <name>, <date of signing>, <country-country>, <cited article>, <reporter citation or document>. Note that "RP" or "Republic of the Philippines" is not the commonly-used abbreviation.

Example

Convention with Respect to Income, Oct. 1, 1976, Phil.-U.S., art. 8, §1-2, *available at* <http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-trty/philip.pdf>.

F. CONSTITUTION AND STATUTE SHORT FORMS

1. Do not use *id.* or *supra* as short forms for constitutions or statutes. For consecutive footnotes, you may use the section or article reference alone after the first, without the reference to the statute, adapting the short form for the United States Code. Note that because United States law is primarily cited using codified versions, Philippine statute citations are relatively shorter.

Example

¹ Rep. Act. No. 8792, § 28 (2000). This is the E-Commerce Act of 2000.

² §§ 23-24.

³ § 28.

2. For nonconsecutive footnotes referring to a statute after the first reference, it is permissible to use section or article references alone if the reference is on the same page or within roughly five footnotes of the full citation. However, if this short form appears confusing, especially because of section references to other sources, use the statute or bill reference with the section or article reference, and omit the other data.

Example

¹ S. No. 437, 12th Cong., 2nd Sess., § 3 (2003). This is the proposed University of the Philippines Charter of 2003.

² §§ 3-4.

³ § 5.

⁴ Christine Avendano, *Hostage University: Sen. Santiago holds fate of UP Charter*, Phil. Daily Inquirer, Nov. 4, 2004, available at http://news.inq7.net/nation/index.php?index=1&story_id=17034.

⁵ § 6.

⁶ CONST. art. II, § 13.

⁷ S. No. 437, §§ 8-10.

3. One may opt to use a short name, indicated by a parenthetical “(hereinafter “<name>”)” before the section reference in the first full statute reference. Use the same short forms, but use the indicated short name in place of the statute or bill reference.

Example

¹ S. No. 437, 12th Cong., 2nd Sess. (hereinafter “Proposed UP Charter”), § 3 (2003).

² §§ 3-4.

³ § 5.

⁴ Christine Avendano, *Hostage University: Sen. Santiago holds fate of UP Charter*, Phil. Daily Inquirer, Nov. 4, 2004, available at http://news.inq7.net/nation/index.php?index=1&story_id=17034.

⁵ § 6.

⁶ CONST. art. II, § 13.

⁷ Proposed UP Charter, §§ 8-10.

III. PRIMARY SOURCES: JUDICIAL DECISIONS

A. PHILIPPINE SUPREME COURT CASES

1. Use the form <last name of first party> v. <last name of first opposing party>, <docket number>, <reporter volume> <reporter abbreviation> <first page of decision in reporter>, <specific page number in reporter>, <full date of decision>.

Example

United States v. Arceo, No. 1491, 3 Phil. 381, 384, Mar. 5, 1904.

Ople v. Torres, G.R. No. 127685, 239 SCRA 143, 170, Jul. 23, 1998.

2. Note that “versus” is abbreviated as “v.” and not “vs.”

3. When there are multiple co-parties, use only the first on each side. Do not use "et al." When a decision resolves more than one case, use the names in only the first.

Example

United States v. Arceo, No. 1491, 3 Phil. 381, 384, Mar. 5, 1904.

Ople v. Torres, G.R. No. 127685, 239 SCRA 143, 170, Jul. 23, 1998.

4. For natural persons, use last names only and omit titles, prefixes, and suffixes in party names. However, when the name is entirely in Mandarin or another Oriental language where names begin with the last name, use the whole name.

Example

United States v. Chu Chang, No. 2307, 6 Phil. 74, Apr. 9, 1906.

5. For juridical persons, spell out abbreviations unless they form part of the actual name. Do not omit suffixes that indicate a corporation such as "Inc." and "Corp."⁸ Do not omit first names or middle initials when a person's name is used as part of a juridical person's name.

Example

Agan v. Philippine International Air Terminals Co., Inc., G.R. No. 155001, 402 SCRA 612, 664, May 5, 2003.

Not

Agan v. PLATCO, G.R. No. 155001, 402 SCRA 612, 664, May 5, 2003.

6. For local government units, indicate the type of unit using prefixes such as "Province of", "City of", or "Municipality of". When particular government offices are named, use the complete name.

7. For cases that begin with procedural terms, use the prefix "In re" and the last name of the person concerned or the subject of the decision.

Example

In re Sotto, No. 14576, 38 Phil. 532, Sep. 6, 1918.

Not

In the matter of Vicente Sotto, No. 14576, 38 Phil. 532, Sep. 6, 1918.

⁸ This is a simplification of BLUEBOOK, *supra* note 1, Rule 10(h), at 61.

8. Old Philippine Supreme Court cases are commonly reported in the *Philippine Reports* ("Phil."), and more recent ones are found in the *Supreme Court Reports Annotated* ("SCRA"). In case an author uses a less commonly-used reporter, it is recommended that one replace the reference or add the reference to the commonly-used reporter. If the decision is found nowhere else, one may also refer to the Official Gazette ("O.G.").

Not Recommended

Republic v. Philippine Coconut Producers Federation, Inc., G.R. No. 147062, 423 Phil. 735, Dec. 14, 2001.

9. The *Philippine Manual* convention is to use the G.R. number and full date only for cases reported in unofficial reporters, namely the SCRA. Thus, official reporters, namely the *Philippine Reports*, are generally cited using the reporter and year only. Because, however, Philippine electronic sources are not organized using reporter citations, the easiest way to find a case using these is to enter the G.R. number and then check the date in case more than one decision was rendered. Thus, for the benefit of increasingly computer-savvy students, use the full, expanded citation even for *Philippine Reports* references. The page reference to the physical reporter must be included because there is no other way to refer to specific portions of Philippine electronic materials.

Permissible

United States v. Arceo, 3 Phil. 381, 384 (1904).

Recommended

United States v. Arceo, No. 1491, 3 Phil. 381, 384, Mar. 5, 1904.

10. Omit the "L-" from docket numbers, and use only the number of the first case, in case of multiple cases covered in one decision.

Example

Estrada v. Desierto, G.R. No. 146710, 356 SCRA 108, 155-56, Mar. 2, 2001.

Not

Estrada v. Desi

Example

United States v. Arceo, 3 Phil. 381, 381 (1904).

12. The convention is to footnote the first instance of a case name with a general citation to the case, then footnote succeeding points with specific references. Note that case names are italicized in text, but not in citations.

Example

In *United States v. Arceo*,¹ the Court stated....

¹ 3 Phil. 381 (1904).

² *Id.* at 384.

13. When the reporter citation is unavailable, omit it and rely on the docket number and full date. This is used for very recent and still unpublished decisions.

Example

Francisco v. House of Representatives, G.R. No. 160261, Nov. 10, 2003.

14. When referring to a case available only on an electronic database such as WestLaw, as opposed to electronic copies not catalogued using a particular system, such as the Philippine Lex Libris or PhilJuris compilations, substitute the database reference for the reporter citation. Page numbers are indicated using star pagination, however, and use "at" to indicate these pages.

Example

Rambus, Inc. v. Infineon Technologies AG, 2004 WL 383590, at *17 (E.D.Va. 2004).

15. When referring to copies of decisions initially released by the Court instead of copies printed in reporters, use "at" after the date to refer to specific pages. Add a description of the source the first time it is cited. Note that because of the limited availability of such copies, such page citations will rarely be useful.

Example

Lopez v. Senate of the Philippines, G.R. No. 163556, Jun. 8, 2004, at 12. This article refers to the copy of this resolution specially released by the Court in booklet form.

165. When referring to a separate opinion, add "(<name>, J., <description>)" or "(<name>, C.J., <description>)" to the end of the citation. Cite the first

page of the decision and not the first page of the separate opinion as the first page. This notation may also be used to emphasize the *ponente* in a majority decision.

Example

Francisco v. House of Representatives, G.R. No. 160261, Nov. 10, 2003 (Puno, J., *concurring and dissenting*).

Phil. Comm'l & Indus. Bank v. Philnabank Employees' Ass'n, G.R. No. 29630, 105 SCRA 314, 319, Jul. 2, 1981 (Fernando, C.J.).

B. OTHER DECISIONS

1. Cite other Philippine cases and administrative decisions using the same form and rules. Reproduce the full docket number and notation used. For trial courts, indicate the branch and area before the docket number. Except for the commonly-used abbreviations below,⁹ spell out the deciding body's name.

Example

¹ Philippine Refining Co. v. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, CTA Case No. 2872, Jan. 15, 1986, at 1.

² Philippine American Life Insurance Co., Inc. v. Court of Tax Appeals, CA-G.R. SP No. 31283, Apr. 25, 1995, at 2.

³ People v. Villanueva, RTC-Branch 50, Malolos, Crim. Case No. 1051-M-200, Mar. 11, 2003.

⁴ Gutierrez v. MAX Manufacturing Corp., Nat'l Lab. Rel. Comm'n (hereinafter "NLRC") Case No. 04-0015-04, Nov. 5, 2004.

Court of Appeals

CA

Sandiganbayan

Sandiganbayan

Court of Tax Appeals

CTA

Regional Trial Court

RTC

Municipal Trial Court

MTC

Metropolitan Trial Court

MeTC

Municipal Circuit Trial Court

MCTC

Shari'ah District Court

Shari'ah Dist. Ct.

Shari'ah Circuit Court

Shari'ah Circ. Ct.

2. Because even electronic copies of American and other foreign decisions follow reporter citations, simply use the form <last name of first party> v.

⁹ FELICIANO, *supra* note 1, at 6-7.

<last name of first opposing party>, <reporter volume> <reporter abbreviation> <first page of decision in reporter>, <specific page number in reporter>, <year of decision>. There is no need to specify the docket number unless the case is recent and has not yet been published.

Example

Baker v. Carr, 369 U.S. 186 (1962).

3. Lower court rulings commonly specify the court before the year.

Example

Blumenthal v. Drudge, 186 F.R.D. 236 (D.D.C. 1999).

In re Santa Fe International Corp., 272 F.3d 705, 708 (5th Cir. 2001).

4. Refer to the *Bluebook* for other forms such as those specifying old American reporters. Consider these optional, however, and avoid using multiple reporters and lengthening the citation by noting, for example, how certiorari was denied. Such detail is of lesser use to non-American readers.

Example

Marbury v. Madison, 5 U.S. (1 Cranch) 137, 176 (1803).

McCulloch v. Maryland, 17 U.S. (4 Wheat.) 316, 407 (1819) (Marshall, C.J.).

5. When a reporter citation form already uses the year as the volume number, omit the year from the citation. If the full date is necessary, merely omit the year.

Example

Bellinger v. Bellinger, 2003 UKHL 21, ¶ 46. Here, the House of Lords....

6. For international decisions and arbitrations, omit prefixes such as "Case Concerning." Add a parenthetical "<country abbreviation> v. <country abbreviation>" after the case name, unless the decision is an advisory opinion. Note that the full date is specified in these citations.

Example

Military and Paramilitary Activities in and against Nicaragua (Nicar. v. U.S.), Merits, 1986 I.C.J. 14, 142, 149 (Jun. 27).

Advisory Opinion on the Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons, 35 I.L.M. 809 (Jul. 8, 1996).

F. CASE SHORT FORMS

1. "Id." may be used with cases, but not "*supra*." *Considering the length of Philippine case citations, it cannot be emphasized enough that ignoring this rule leads to embarrassingly grotesque formats.*¹⁰ *This is the height of editorial malpractice.*

2. In case of nonconsecutive but repetitive references to a case, one may use the short form <abbreviated case name>, <reporter volume> <reporter abbreviation> at <specific page reference>, omitting other information that would be repeated. The abbreviated case name is commonly the first party name, unless the second identifies the case clearly, such as when the first party name is a government reference such as "People" or "Republic." Use this short form only when the subsequent reference is on the same page or roughly within five footnotes of the full citation.

Example

Military and Paramilitary Activities, 1986 I.C.J. at 138.
Arceo, 3 Phil. at 384.

3. When a case is referred to throughout an article or the name is exceptionally long, one may also use to use a parenthetical "(hereinafter '<name>')" and use this in place of the full reference in succeeding footnotes.

Example

Pimentel v. Joint Committee of Congress to Canvass the Votes Cast for President and Vice-President in the May 10, 2004 Elections (hereinafter "Pimentel"), G.R. No. 163783, Jun. 22, 2004.

IV. SECONDARY SOURCES

A. BOOKS, PAMPHLETS AND OTHER NONPERIODICALS

1. Books, pamphlets, formal reports, and other nonperiodical materials of substantial length are distinguished from other sources and formatted in SMALL CAPS. Use the form <volume number> <AUTHOR> <TITLE> <page number> (year published).

¹⁰ See, e.g., Oscar Franklin Tan, *The Philippine Party-List Experiment: Amending A Tragedy of Flawed Mathematics and Policy*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 736, 761 (2004).

Example

ANTONIO NACHURA, OUTLINE REVIEWER IN POLITICAL LAW 442-43 (2002).

II ARTURO TOLENTINO, CIVIL CODE OF THE PHILIPPINES 30 (1992).

AYN RAND, ATLAS SHRUGGED 382 (1957).

3. If an author is credited with the work but wrote it on behalf of an institution, specify this institution after the author's name; otherwise, specify the institution as the author. If a work is part of a series, include the series number as part of the title.

4. If a source has multiple editions, specify the edition by adding the notation "ed." in parentheses with the year, using no comma.

Example

JOAQUIN BERNAS, S.J., THE 1987 CONSTITUTION OF THE PHILIPPINES: A COMMENTARY 812 (2003 ed.).

JOHN WIGMORE, EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW, § 2290 (McNaughton rev. ed. 1961).

5. If a source has an editor, editors, or a translator, specify these with the notation "ed.", "eds.", and "trans.", respectively.

Example

KARL MARX & FRIEDRICH ENGELS, MANIFESTO OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY (Samuel Moore trans., Friedrich Engels ed., 1888) (1848).

THE BLUEBOOK: A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF CITATION (Columbia Law Review Ass'n et al. eds., 17th ed. 2000).

6. When referring to a copy with different pagination such as a later publication by another publisher, specify the edition or publisher information in another parenthetical before the year as follows:

Example

PIERRE-JOSEPH PROUDHON, WHAT IS PROPERTY? OR, AN INQUIRY INTO THE PRINCIPLE OF RIGHT AND OF GOVERNMENT 94 (Benj. Tucker trans., 1890) (1840).

ALEXANDRE DUMAS, THE THREE MUSKETEERS 219 (Signet Classic, 1991) (1844).

7. Generally, except for the Bible, ignore *Bluebook* special citation forms such as those for *The Federalist*.¹¹ These are not as commonly used in the Philippines, and they do not facilitate the citation of specific pages, anyway.

8. When referring to a short work in a collection, use the form <author>, <title>, in <TITLE OF COLLECTION> <page number> (year published). If the collection features the work of only one author, format his name in SMALL CAPS. In exceptional cases where books are compiled in a collection, format both the author's name and the title in SMALL CAPS. One may specify the publisher of the compilation if it helps identify the collection.

Example

¹ Martha Johnson, *Research on Traditional Environmental Knowledge: Its Development and Its Role*, in LORE: CAPTURING TRADITIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL KNOWLEDGE 7-8 (Martha Johnson ed., 1992).

² JOHN STUART MILL, *On Liberty*, in ESSENTIAL WORKS OF JOHN STUART MILL 263 (Max Lerner ed., 1961).

³ CHARLES DE MONTESQUIEU, *THE SPIRIT OF LAWS*, in 38 GREAT BOOKS OF THE WESTERN WORLD 70 (Encyclopedia Britannica, Inc., Maynard Hutchins ed., 1982).

B. JOURNALS AND CONSECUTIVELY-PAGINATED PERIODICALS

1. Academic journals are among the most commonly-cited secondary sources in academic writing. Use the form <author>, <title of article>, <volume number> <JOURNAL ABBREVIATION> <first page of article>, <specific page number> (year published).

Example

Samuel Warren & Louis Brandeis, *The Right to Privacy*, 4 HARV. L. REV. 193 (1890).

Bartolome Carale, *Criminal Adultery and Fornication in the Philippines: A Re-Examination*, 45 PHIL. L.J. 344, 346-47 (1970).

2. Note that only the journal abbreviation is in SMALL CAPS. These abbreviations need not be memorized, and are created using standard geographic and commonly-used abbreviations. Thus, for example, the PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL is "PHIL. L.J." Only a handful of institutions enjoy special abbreviations such as Harvard ("HARV.") and Columbia ("COLUM.").

3. When the journal uses the year as its volume number, omit the year in parentheses.

¹¹ BLUEBOOK, *supra* note 1, Rule 15.7, at 113-14.

Example

Linda Lacey, *Of Bread and Roses and Copyrights*, 1989 DUKE L.J. 1532, 1536-37.

4. When the article is prefixed by a description such as "Note", "Comment", or "Essay", place this before the title but do not italicize.

Example

Edson Eufemio, Comment, *The Estate Planning Process in the Philippine Context: Substantive and Procedural Issues in Protecting the Rights of the Estate Owner*, 79 PHIL. L.J. 834 (2004).

Note, *Incompetency to Stand Trial*, 81 HARV. L. REV. 454, 459 (1967).

5. Incidentally, a "Note" refers to a student article. In the Philippines, however, the practice has been to publish these as full articles, because very few lengthier, comprehensive articles are written. Thus, in practice, a "Note" refers to a shorter student piece while a "Comment" refers to a shorter piece by an author who is not a student.

C. MAGAZINES AND ORDINARY PERIODICALS

1. These periodicals differ in that they are commonly referred to by date and not by volume number. Use the form <author>, <title of article>, <PERIODICAL ABBREVIATION>, <inclusive dates>, at <first page of article>, <specific page number>.

Example

Maggie Keresey, *Get a Better Body Image*, TEEN, Nov. 1997, at 59, 60.

D. NEWSPAPERS AND DAILY PUBLICATIONS

1. Use the form <author>, <title of article>, <NEWSPAPER ABBREVIATION (geographic indicator)>, <date>, at <specific page number>. If the newspaper's title does not reveal its country of publication, specify this in parentheses. For example, "TODAY (Phil)."

Example

Christine Avendano et al., *Poe camp cries foul over joint committee*, PHIL. DAILY INQUIRER, Jun. 1, 2004, at A14.

Paolo Romero, *Opposition to question up to 25 COCs*, PHIL. STAR, Jun. 2, 2004, at 1.

2. For opinion columns and other running pieces, add the title of the column before the title of the article, but separate these using a colon instead of a comma.

Example

Raul Pangalangan, *Passion for Reason: Bush vs. Gore, Philippine Version?*, PHIL. DAILY INQUIRER, Jun. 4, 2004, ¶ 8, available at http://www.inq7.net/opi/2004/jun/04/text/opi_rpangalangan-1-p.htm

E. DOCUMENTS AND LETTERS

1. This is a last, catch-all category for miscellaneous sources. If referring to a document that is formally catalogued such as United Nations Documents, use the form <author>, <title>, at <specific page number>, <designation> (date).

Example

International Decade of the World's Indigenous People, U.N. Doc. A/RES/49/214 (1994).

World Trade Organization, Elements of the Obligation to Disclose the Source and Country of Origin of Biological Resource and/or Traditional Knowledge Used in an Invention, WTO Doc. IP/C/W/429, at 2, ¶ 3 (Sep. 21, 2004).

2. Otherwise, use the simpler form <author>, <title>, at <specific page number> (date), but one is advised to note where the document is located. This is often used for unpublished papers. For academic works such as theses, however, specify the institution and relevant degree.

Example

¹ Ellanmark Pailan, How to Find Love in Friendster.com (Jun. 21, 2004) (unpublished manuscript on file with the author).

² Oscar Franklin Tan, Intra-Industry Trade: A Game Without Losers (Mar. 2001) (unpublished thesis for A.B. Economics Honors, Ateneo de Manila University, on file with the Ateneo de Manila Department of Economics).

3. Use the same form for letters, interviews, speeches, and the like, but prefix them with descriptive phrases such as "Letter from... to", "Interview with" and "Speech delivered". When applicable, specify the venue or the occasion.

Example

¹ Jovito Salonga, Speech delivered at the PHILIPPINE LAW JOURNAL's 90th Anniversary, Malcolm Hall, University of the Philippines (Sep. 14, 2004).

² Letter to Tench Coxe (Mar. 28, 1790), in 13 THE PAPERS OF JAMES MADISON 128 (Charles Hobson et. al. eds, 1981).

V. INTERNET SOURCES

1. Cite Internet sources the same way one would a similar conventional sources (for example, online versions of books are cited using SMALL CAPS), but add a comma and then "*at* <URL>" if the source is found exclusively on the Internet, or "*available at* <URL>" if the source is an Internet copy of a conventional source. The URL citation may replace a reporter citation, or may be cited in addition to a conventional citation.

Example

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, JR., THE COMMON LAW 207 (1881),
available at <http://www.gutenberg.org/dirs/etext00/cmlnw10.txt>

2. If an Internet source is undated, add the last date the website was updated or modified in parenthesis. If this information is not available, indicate when the website was last checked.

Example

National Statistical Coordination Board, *List of Municipalities*, ¶ 1, *at* <http://www.nscb.gov.ph/activestats/psgc/listmun.asp> (last modified Jul. 2004).
www.gov.ph, *About the Philippines*, ¶ 5 *at* <http://www.gov.ph/aboutphil/general.asp> (last visited Aug. 30, 2004).

3. If a web page has no equivalent conventional source, it is easily cited using <author>, <title of page>, *at* <URL>.

Example

Supreme Court of the Philippines, *A Brief History of the Supreme Court*, *at* <http://www.supremecourt.gov.ph/history.htm> (last visited Nov. 10, 2004).

APPENDIX A: COMMONLY-USED ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Academic</i>	Acad.	<i>East</i>	E.	<i>Legislation</i>	Legis.
<i>Accounting</i>	Acct.	<i>Eastern</i>	E.	<i>Librarian</i>	Libr.
<i>Accountant</i>	Acct.	<i>Economics</i>	Econ.	<i>Library</i>	Libr.
<i>Accountancy</i>	Acct.	<i>Economy</i>	Econ.	<i>Litigation</i>	Litig.
<i>Administrative</i>	Admin.	<i>Education</i>	Educ.	<i>Local</i>	Loc.
<i>Administration</i>	Admin.	<i>Employment</i>	Emp.	<i>Management</i>	Mgmt.
<i>Advocate</i>	Advoc.	<i>English</i>	Eng.	<i>Maritime</i>	Mar.
<i>Advocacy</i>	Advoc.	<i>Entertainment</i>	Ent.	<i>Medical</i>	Med.
<i>Annual</i>	Ann.	<i>Environment</i>	Env't	<i>Medicine</i>	Med.
<i>Appellate</i>	App.	<i>Environmental</i>	Envtl	<i>Military</i>	Mil.
<i>Arbitration</i>	Arb.	<i>Estate</i>	Est.	<i>Mineral</i>	Min.
<i>Arbitrator</i>	Arb.	<i>Family</i>	Fam.	<i>Municipal</i>	Mun.
<i>Atomic</i>	Atom.	<i>Federal</i>	Fed.	<i>National</i>	Nat'l
<i>Attorney</i>	Att'y	<i>Federation</i>	Fed'n	<i>Natural</i>	Nat.
<i>Bankruptcy</i>	Bankr.	<i>Finance</i>	Fin.	<i>Negligence</i>	Negl.
<i>Bar</i>	B.	<i>Financial</i>	Fin.	<i>Newsletter</i>	News'l.
<i>Behavior</i>	Behav.	<i>Fornightly</i>	Fort.	<i>North</i>	N.
<i>Behavioral</i>	Behav.	<i>Foundation</i>	Found.	<i>Northern</i>	N.
<i>Bulletin</i>	Bull.	<i>General</i>	Gen.	<i>Order</i>	Ord.
<i>Business</i>	Bus.	<i>Government</i>	Gov't	<i>Organization</i>	Org.
<i>Catholic</i>	Cath.	<i>Hispanic</i>	Hisp.	<i>Pacific</i>	Pac.
<i>Children</i>	Child.	<i>Historical</i>	Hist.	<i>Patent</i>	Pat.
<i>Chronicle</i>	Chron.	<i>History</i>	Hist.	<i>Personal</i>	Pers.
<i>Civil</i>	Civ.	<i>Hospital</i>	Hosp.	<i>Perspective</i>	Persp.
<i>College</i>	C.	<i>Human</i>	Hum.	<i>Philosophical</i>	Philo.
<i>Commentary</i>	Comment.	<i>Immigration</i>	Immigr.	<i>Philosophy</i>	Philo.
<i>Commercial</i>	Comm'l	<i>Independent</i>	Indep.	<i>Policy</i>	Pol'y
<i>Communication</i>	Comm.	<i>Industrial</i>	Indus.	<i>Political</i>	Pol.
<i>Comparative</i>	Comp.	<i>Information</i>	Info.	<i>Politics</i>	Pol.
<i>Conference</i>	Conf.	<i>Injury</i>	Inj.	<i>Practical</i>	Prac.
<i>Congressional</i>	Cong.	<i>Institute</i>	Inst.	<i>Practice</i>	Prac.
<i>Constitution</i>	Const.	<i>Insurance</i>	Ins.	<i>Practitioner</i>	Prac.
<i>Constitutional</i>	Const.	<i>Intellectual</i>	Intell.	<i>Probate</i>	Prob.
<i>Contemporary</i>	Contemp.	<i>Interdisciplinary</i>	Interdisc.	<i>Proceedings</i>	Proc.
<i>Contract</i>	Cont.	<i>Interest</i>	Int.	<i>Procedure</i>	Proc.
<i>Counsel</i>	Couns.	<i>International</i>	Int'l	<i>Profession</i>	Prof.
<i>Counselor</i>	Couns.	<i>Journal</i>	J.	<i>Professional</i>	Prof.
<i>Criminal</i>	Crim.	<i>Judicial</i>	Jud.	<i>Property</i>	Prop.
<i>Court</i>	Ct.	<i>Magazine</i>	Mag.	<i>Psychology</i>	Psychol.
<i>Defense</i>	Def.	<i>Justice</i>	Just.	<i>Public</i>	Pub.
<i>Department</i>	Dep't	<i>Juvenile</i>	Juv.	<i>Quarterly</i>	Q.
<i>Development</i>	Dev.	<i>Labor</i>	Lab.	<i>Record</i>	Rec.
<i>Digest</i>	Dig.	<i>Law</i>	L.	<i>Referees</i>	Ref.
<i>Diplomacy</i>	Dipl.	<i>Lawyer</i>	Law.	<i>Register</i>	Reg.
<i>Dispute</i>	Disp.	<i>Legislative</i>	Legis.	<i>Regulation</i>	Reg.

<i>Regulatory</i>	Reg.	<i>Social</i>	Soc.	<i>Technology</i>	Tech.
<i>Relations</i>	Rel.	<i>Society</i>	Soc'y	<i>Telecommunication</i>	Telecomm.
<i>Reproduction</i>	Reprod.	<i>Solicitor</i>	Solic.	<i>Transational</i>	Transnat'l
<i>Reproductive</i>	Reprod.	<i>South</i>	S.	<i>Transporation</i>	Transp.
<i>Research</i>	Res.	<i>Southern</i>	S.	<i>Tribunal</i>	Trib.
<i>Reserve</i>	Res.	<i>State</i>	St.	<i>Trial</i>	Tr.
<i>Resolution</i>	Resol.	<i>Statistic</i>	Stat.	<i>University</i>	U.
<i>Responsibility</i>	Resp.	<i>Statistical</i>	Stat.	<i>Urban</i>	Urb.
<i>Review</i>	Rev.	<i>Studies</i>	Stud.	<i>Utilities</i>	Util.
<i>Rights</i>	Rts.	<i>Survey</i>	Surv.	<i>Week</i>	Wk.
<i>School</i>	Sch.	<i>Symposium</i>	Symp.	<i>Weekly</i>	Wkly.
<i>Science</i>	Sci.	<i>System</i>	Sys.	<i>West</i>	W.
<i>Section</i>	Sec.	<i>Taxation</i>	Tax'n	<i>Western</i>	W.
<i>Securities</i>	Sec.	<i>Teacher</i>	Tchr.	<i>Yearbook</i>	Y.B.

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APPENDIX B: COUNTRY AND REGION ABBREVIATIONS

<i>Afghanistan</i>	Afg.	<i>Colombia</i>	Colom.	<i>Guinea-Bissau</i>	Guinea-Bissau
<i>Africa</i>	Afr.	<i>Comoros</i>	Comoros	<i>Guyana</i>	Guy.
<i>Albania</i>	Alb.	<i>Congo</i>	Congo	<i>Haiti</i>	Haiti
<i>Algeria</i>	Alg.	<i>Costa Rica</i>	Costa Rica	<i>Honduras</i>	Hond.
<i>Andorra</i>	Andorra	<i>Cote d'Ivoire</i>	Cote d'Ivoi	<i>Hong Kong</i>	H.K.
<i>Angola</i>	Angl.	<i>Croatia</i>	Croat.	<i>Hungary</i>	Hung.
<i>Anguilla</i>	Anguilla	<i>Cuba</i>	Cuba	<i>Iceland</i>	Ice.
<i>Antigua & Barbuda</i>	Ant. & Barb.	<i>Cyprus</i>	Cyprus	<i>Indonesia</i>	Indon.
<i>Argentina</i>	Arg.	<i>Czech Republic</i>	Czech Rep.	<i>Iran</i>	Iran
<i>Armenia</i>	Arm.	<i>Denmark</i>	Den.	<i>Iraq</i>	Iraq
<i>Australia</i>	Austl.	<i>Djibouti</i>	Djib.	<i>Ireland</i>	Ir.
<i>Austria</i>	Aus.	<i>Dominica</i>	Dominica	<i>Israel</i>	Isr.
<i>Azerbaijan</i>	Azer.	<i>Dominican Republic</i>	Dom. Rep.	<i>Italy</i>	Italy
<i>Bahamas</i>	Bah.	<i>Ecuador</i>	Ecuador	<i>Jamaica</i>	Jam.
<i>Bahrain</i>	Bahr.	<i>Egypt</i>	Egypt	<i>Japan</i>	Japan
<i>Bangladesh</i>	Bangl.	<i>El Salvador</i>	El Dal.	<i>Jordan</i>	Jordan
<i>Barbados</i>	Barb.	<i>England</i>	Eng.	<i>Kazakhstan</i>	Kaz.
<i>Belarus</i>	Belr.	<i>Equatorial Guinea</i>	Eq. Guinea	<i>Kenya</i>	Kenya
<i>Belgium</i>	Belg.	<i>Eritrea</i>	Eri.	<i>Kiribati</i>	Kiribati
<i>Belize</i>	Belize	<i>Estonia</i>	Est.	<i>Korea, North</i>	N. Korea

<i>Benin</i>	Benin	<i>Ethiopia</i>	Eth.	<i>Korea, South</i>	S. Korea
<i>Bermuda</i>	Berm.	<i>Europe</i>	Eur.	<i>Kuwait</i>	Kuwait
<i>Bhutan</i>	Bhutan	<i>Falkland Island</i>	Falkland Is.	<i>Kyrgyzstan</i>	Kyrg.
<i>Bolivia</i>	Bol.	<i>Fiji</i>	Fiji	<i>Laos</i>	Laos
<i>Bosnia & Herzegovina</i>	Bosn & Herz.	<i>Finland</i>	Fin.	<i>Latvia</i>	Lat.
<i>Botswana</i>	Bots.	<i>France</i>	Fr.	<i>Lebanon</i>	Leb.
<i>Brazil</i>	Braz.	<i>Gabon</i>	Gabon	<i>Lesotho</i>	Lesotho
<i>Brunei</i>	Brunei	<i>Gambia</i>	Gam.	<i>Liberia</i>	Liber.
<i>Bulgaria</i>	Bulg.	<i>Georgia</i>	Geor.	<i>Libya</i>	Libya
<i>Burkina Faso</i>	Burk. Faso	<i>Germany, Feder</i>	F.R.G.	<i>Liechtenstein</i>	Leich.
<i>Burundi</i>	Burundi	<i>Ghana</i>	Ghana	<i>Lithuania</i>	Lith.
<i>Cambodia</i>	Cambodia	<i>Gibraltar</i>	Gib.	<i>Luxembourg</i>	Lux.
<i>Cameroon</i>	Cameroon	<i>Great Britain</i>	Gr. Brit.	<i>Macau</i>	Mac.
<i>Canada</i>	Can.	<i>Greece</i>	Greece	<i>Macedonia</i>	Maced.
<i>Cape Verde</i>	Cape Verde	<i>Greenland</i>	Green.	<i>Madagascar</i>	Madag.
<i>Cayman Island</i>	Cayman Is.	<i>Grenada</i>	Gren.	<i>Malawi</i>	Malawi
<i>Central Africa Republic</i>	Cent. Afr. Rep.	<i>Guadalupe</i>	Guad.	<i>Malaysia</i>	Malay.
<i>Chad</i>	Chad	<i>Guatemala</i>	Guat.	<i>Maldives</i>	Maldives
<i>Chile</i>	Chile	<i>Guinea</i>	Guinea	<i>Mali</i>	Mali
<i>China, People's Republic of</i>	P.R.C.	<i>Niger</i>	Niger	<i>Malta</i>	Malta
<i>Marshall Island</i>	Marsh. Is.	<i>Nigeria</i>	Nig.	<i>South Africa</i>	S. Ar.
<i>Martinique</i>	Mart.	<i>Northern Ireland</i>	N. Ir.	<i>South America</i>	S. Am.
<i>Mauritania</i>	Mauritania	<i>Norway</i>	Nor.	<i>Sudan</i>	Sudan
<i>Mauritius</i>	Mauritius	<i>Oman</i>	Oman	<i>Suriname</i>	Surin.
<i>Mexico</i>	Mex.	<i>Pakistan</i>	Pak.	<i>Swaziland</i>	Swaz.
<i>Micronesia</i>	Micr.	<i>Palau</i>	Palau	<i>Sweden</i>	Swed.
<i>Moldova</i>	Mold.	<i>Panama</i>	Pan.	<i>Switzerland</i>	Switz.
<i>Monaco</i>	Monaco	<i>Portugal</i>	Port.	<i>Syria</i>	Syria
<i>Mongolia</i>	Mong.	<i>Qatar</i>	Qatar	<i>Tunisia</i>	Tunis.
<i>Montserrat</i>	Montserrat	<i>Reunion</i>	Reunion	<i>Turkey</i>	Turk.
<i>Morocco</i>	Morocco	<i>Romania</i>	Rom.	<i>Turkmenistan</i>	Turkm.
<i>Mozambique</i>	Mozam.	<i>Russia</i>	Russ.	<i>Tuvalu</i>	Tuvalu
<i>Myanmar</i>	Myan.	<i>Rwanda</i>	Rwanda	<i>Uganda</i>	Uganda
<i>Namibia</i>	Namib.	<i>Sierra Leone</i>	Sierra Leone	<i>Western Samoa</i>	W. Samoa
<i>Nauru</i>	Nauru	<i>Singapore</i>	Sing.	<i>Yemen</i>	Yemen
<i>Nepal</i>	Nepal	<i>Slovakia</i>	Slovk.	<i>Zambia</i>	Zambia
<i>Netherlands</i>	Neth.	<i>Slovenia</i>	Slovn.	<i>Zimbabwe</i>	Zimb.
<i>New Zealand</i>	N.Z.	<i>Solomon Islands</i>	Solom. Is.		
<i>Nicaragua</i>	Nicar.	<i>Somalia</i>	Somal.		